

CEILING ORNAMENTS:

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

In our account of the new club,* we spoke with commendation of the enrichments in *carton pierre* and *papier mâché*, executed by Messrs. Jackson. Repetitions of some of these have been sent by the manufacturers to the Great Exhibition, and we give in our present number engravings of two of them at large.

SANITARY STATISTICS OF THE METROPOLIS.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

On the 14th of April (Lord Overstone, president, in the chair), a paper on the "Sanitary Statistics of the Metropolis" was read by Mr. R. Thompson Jopling, embodying several interesting observations connected with its sanitary condition.

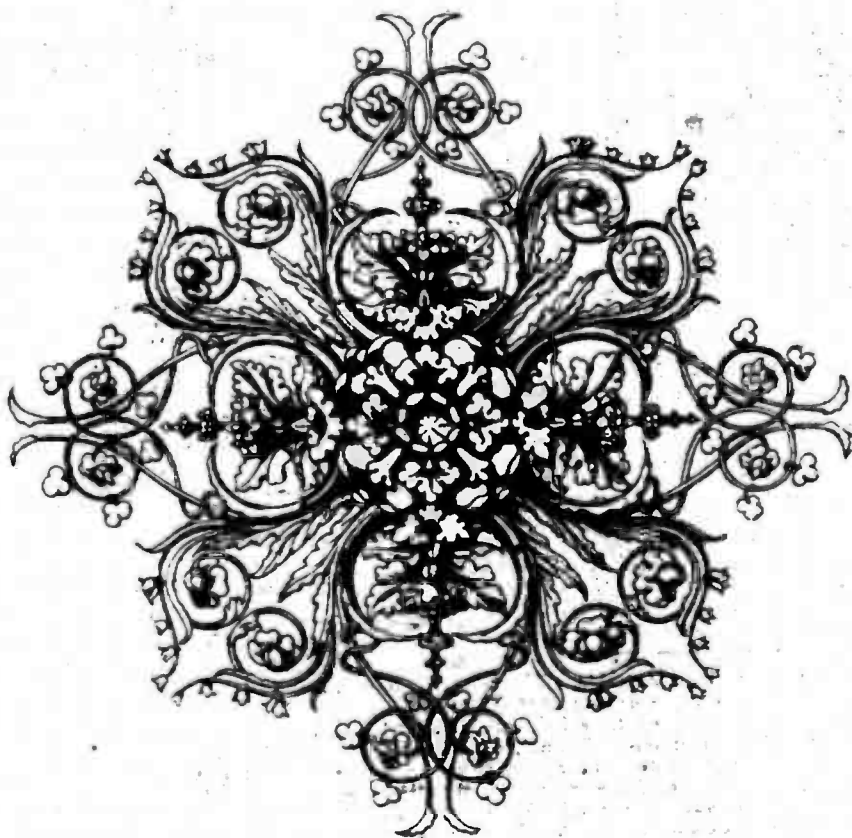
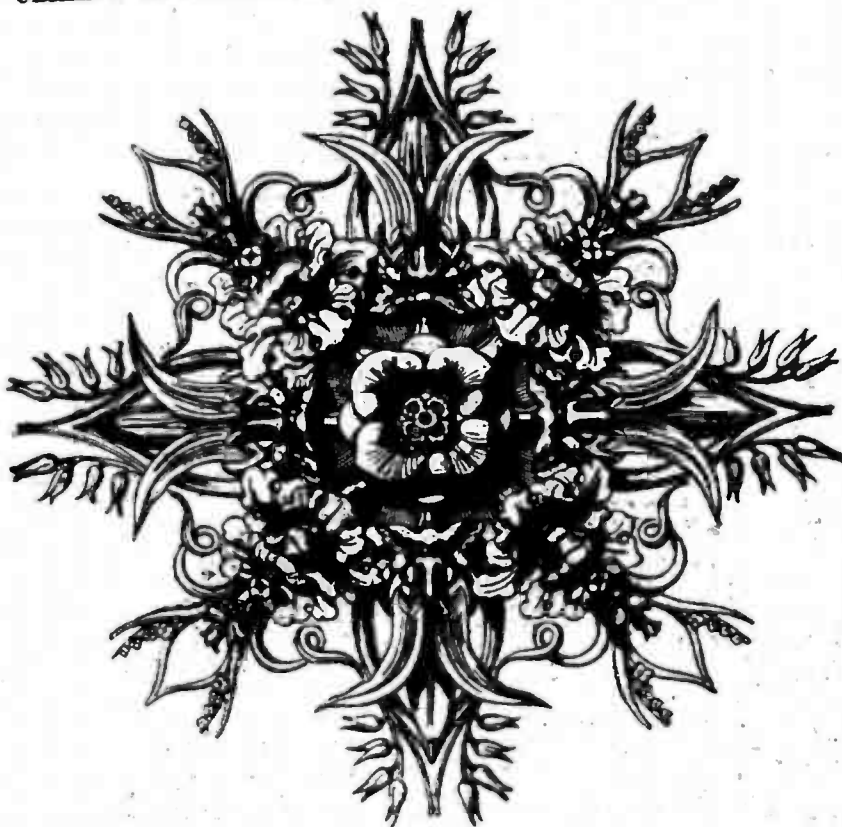
In section first Mr. Jopling directed attention to this subject, as presenting a wide field for future investigators; and pointed out that until a comparatively recent period, it had been almost wholly neglected; mankind, in short, appearing indifferent or ignorant of the powerful action exerted on longevity by the physical agents of life.

The first subject to which attention was drawn was that of population as bearing on national prosperity. In Table 1 it was shown that at the completion of the nineteenth century the number of inhabitants of this metropolis will have reached the enormous amount of 4,816,062, presuming the ratio of increase to continue the same as at present, viz., 1.515 per cent. per annum. To accommodate this mass of human beings, there will be required 160,535 acres of ground, containing 650,819 houses, as shown in Table 2, being an increase in size of more than double the present area of London. The results of Table 3 exhibited that the daily consumption of water will average 101,137,302 gallons; an amount wholly beyond the present means of supply. Should the Thames at this period remain the common sewer of the metropolis, we shall have flowing into it daily no less a quantity than 2,408,031 gallons of sewage,—an amount of excrementitious matter which, with the daily abstraction of 101,137,302 gallons of water for domestic purposes, will render the river little better than a pest spot.

In Table 5 was shown some remarkable results as occurring in the rates of mortality, between the metropolis and England and Wales, and that the deaths in London are upwards of 15 per cent. greater than those of England and Wales collectively. The period of life most fatal in the metropolis is during the first five years of existence: in the first year it is 15 per cent.; and, in the second, it reaches the enormous amount of 57, or about three-fifths more than for England and Wales. During the second and third years, the mortality is not much less, averaging 49 per cent., or an increase of nearly one-half more. In the third year it is still higher, being 53; and, between the fourth and fifth, it diminishes to 47 per cent. From 10 to 25 years of age, a remarkable change takes place in the mortality between London and England and Wales, the former exhibiting 10 per cent. less than the latter. After the age of 25, the mortality again increases until the period from 55 to 65, when it becomes 45 per cent. more than

* See p. 216, ante.

CEILING DECORATIONS, ARMY AND NAVY CLUB-HOUSE.



England and Wales. From 95 to the remainder of life, it shows the same features as between 10 and 25, being 13 per cent. less.

Mr. Jopling concluded the first part of his paper with a few remarks on the superior longevity of females over males, and, purposes, in the second section, to point out the difference chiefly concerned in producing the difference in mortality between London and England and Wales.

FALL OF A SEWER.—On Tuesday last, while some excavators were at work in a sewer in Mount-gardens, Westminster-bridge-road, a paved passage leading from the main street to Philipps-lane-terrace, and forming a nearly parallel line with the South-Western Railway, which here crosses Carlisle-lane, a great mass of earth gave way and buried three of the men, who were themselves extricated, but much bruised, though not fatally. It is believed